MEDICAID

MEDICARE

July
1973

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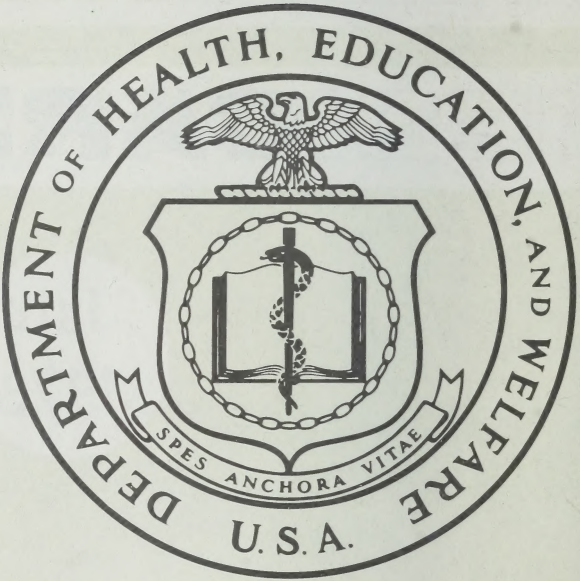
1973

which is which ?

#2



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RA
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1973

MEDICAID
MEDICARE

which is which?

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July 1973

CAUTION ⟶

This is not a rule book for either program.

MEDICAID details are available from your Welfare Office.

MEDICARE details are available from your Social Security Office.

both MEDICARE and MEDICAID
help pay medical bills.

both MEDICARE and MEDICAID
are part of
the Social Security Act.

MEDICARE - Title 18
MEDICAID - Title 19

MEDICARE and MEDICAID
work together.

but MEDICARE
and MEDICAID
are not the same.

This book
tells the differences
between
MEDICARE and MEDICAID.

MEDICARE
is for almost everybody
65 or older
rich or poor.

NOW, beginning July 1, 1973,
MEDICARE will also protect
disabled people who have
received Social Security
disability payments
for at least two years.

Some people
can have both
MEDICARE and MEDICAID.

MEDICAID

is for certain kinds of needy and low-income people:

- the aged (65 or older)
- the blind
- the disabled
- members of families with dependent children
- some other children

Some States also include (at State expense) other needy and low-income people.

MEDICARE
is an insurance program.

Money from
trust funds
pays medical bills
for insured people.

MEDICAID
is an assistance program.

Money from
Federal, State, and local taxes
pays medical bills
for eligible people.

MEDICARE
is a Federal program.

MEDICARE
is the same
all over the United States.

MEDICAID
is a Federal-State partnership.

States design their own
MEDICAID programs
within Federal guidelines.

MEDICAID
varies
from State to State.

MEDICARE
is everywhere
in the United States.

MEDICAID
is now in 49 States,
the District of Columbia,
Guam, Puerto Rico, and
the Virgin Islands.

MEDICAID States
are listed
on pages 26 and 27.

MEDICARE HOSPITAL INSURANCE

provides basic protection against costs of

- inpatient hospital care
- post-hospital extended care
- post-hospital home health care

MEDICARE MEDICAL INSURANCE

provides supplemental protection against costs of physicians' services, medical services and supplies, home health care services, outpatient hospital services and therapy, and other services.

MEDICAID pays for at least these services:

- inpatient hospital care
- outpatient hospital services
- other laboratory and X-ray services
- skilled nursing facility services
- physicians' services
- screening, diagnosis, and treatment of children
- home health care services
- family planning services

In many States MEDICAID pays for such additional services as dental care, prescribed drugs, eye glasses, clinic services, intermediate care facility services, and other diagnostic, screening, preventive, and rehabilitative services.

MEDICARE

pays part - but not all - of hospital and medical costs for people who are insured.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE

pays inpatient hospital bills except for the first $72 in each benefit period.

MEDICAL INSURANCE

pays $4 out of each $5 of reasonable medical costs except for the first $60 in each calendar year. It does not pay any of the first $60.

MEDICAID can pay what MEDICARE does not pay for people who are eligible for both programs.

MEDICAID can pay the $72 MEDICARE does not pay in each benefit period for eligible people.

MEDICAID can pay the first $60 per year of medical care costs and can pay what MEDICARE does not pay of the remaining reasonable charges for eligible people.

MEDICARE
HOSPITAL INSURANCE
is financed by
a separate payroll contribution.

MEDICARE
MEDICAL INSURANCE
is financed by
monthly premiums paid by
the Federal Government
and the insured person.
These monthly premiums now are

$6.30 or more from the
Federal Government for
each insured person.

$6.30 from each insured person.

MEDICAID can pay this
$6.30 for eligible people.

MEDICAID
is financed by
Federal and State
governments.

The Federal Government
contributes from
50% (to the richest States)
to 83% (to the State with the
lowest per-capita income)
of medical care costs for
needy and low-income people
who are aged, blind, disabled,
under 21, or members of families
with dependent children.

States pay the remainder,
often with help from
local governments.

MEDICARE
paid medical bills last year
for over 10 million people.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE
protected 21 million people.

20 million people
were signed up for
MEDICAL INSURANCE.

This means that
about
10%
of all the people
in the United States
have the protection of
MEDICARE.

MEDICAID
paid medical bills last year for more than 20 million people who were aged, blind, disabled, under 21, or members of families with dependent children.

In addition, some States paid medical bills for low-income people not aged, blind, disabled, under 21, or members of families with dependent children.

MEDICARE
is run
by the Federal Government.

The Bureau of Health Insurance
of the
Social Security Administration
of the United States Department of
Health, Education, and Welfare
is responsible for
MEDICARE.

MEDICAID
is run
by State governments
within Federal guidelines.

The Medical Services Administration
of the
Social and Rehabilitation Service
of the United States Department of
Health, Education, and Welfare
is responsible for
Federal aspects of MEDICAID.

both MEDICARE and MEDICAID

- insist on high standards
- support expansion of facilities
- encourage innovation in medical care delivery
- require review of care

and, in addition, MEDICAID

- requires that medical services be available everywhere in a State

- trains and employs neighborhood people as community health workers

thus MEDICARE and MEDICAID benefit everybody by improving the quality, the quantity, the efficiency, the distribution, and the effectiveness of medical services in the United States.

MEDICARE has been everywhere

MEDICAID is now — July 1973 —

These 27 **MEDICAID** programs cover public assistance and some other low=

California
Connecticut
District of Columbia
Guam
Hawaii
Illinois
Kansas
Kentucky
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Nebraska

These 25 **MEDICAID** programs cover assistance.

Alabama
Alaska
Arkansas
Colorado
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Idaho
Indiana
Iowa
Louisiana
Maine
Mississippi

in the United States since 1966.

everywhere except Arizona.

both people who are eligible for income people.

New Hampshire
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Oklahoma
Pennsylvania
Puerto Rico
Rhode Island
Utah
Vermont
Virgin Islands
Virginia
Washington
Wisconsin

only people who are eligible for public

Missouri
Montana
Nevada
New Jersey
New Mexico
Ohio
Oregon
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
West Virginia
Wyoming

Discrimination Prohibited

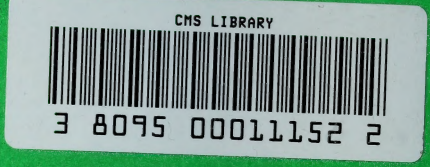
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states: "No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefit of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." MEDICARE and MEDICAID must be operated in compliance with this law.

to apply for
MEDICARE
go to your
Social Security Office.

CMS Library
C2-07-13
7500 Security Blvd.
Baltimore, Maryland 21244

to apply for
MEDICAID
go to your
Welfare Office.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1973 O-727-719



Medical Services Administration
Social and Rehabilitation Service
United States Department of
Health, Education, and Welfare

DHEW Publication No. (SRS) 73-24901*